The McKean Co. Miner.

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Agent of the Trustees.
WELLSBORO, Dec. 26, 1873.

H. F. BARBOUR,
Steam Book and Job Printer,
Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.
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☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every respect.
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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers. FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT,
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E-U-R-O-P-E-A-N-P-L-A-N
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Sample Rooms Attached to the House. Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers. Opp. Post Office and Public Park, looking East

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PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,
of every description constantly on hand and made to order.
Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.
Wm. Specht, Prop'r.
New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on
Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,
a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
and
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of All Kinds.
GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.
Patronage solicited.
15 23 tf ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

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has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of
ARMSTRONG'S DRUGSTORE,
where he is prepared to do
Shaving & Hair-Dressing
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A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizes, &c., made to order in the most
DURABLE
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LATEST STYLES.
Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.
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Dry Goods & Groceries,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.
SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

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The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
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as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.
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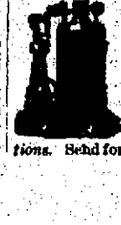

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SELECT POETRY.

The Rank and File.

Oh, blow for the hero a trumpet—
Let him lift up his head in the morn:
A glory of glories is battle,
It is well for the world he was born.
Let him joy in the sound of the trumpet,
And sun in the world's proud smile;
But what had become of the hero,
Except for the "rank and file?"

Oh, grand is the earth in her progress,
In her genius and art and affairs;
The glory of glories in progress,
Let the great find a joy in their cares.
Let the kings and the artists and statesmen,
Look 'round them and proudly smile;
But what would become of all famous men,
Except for the "rank and file?"

And when the brief days of this planet,
Are all ended and numbered and told,
And the Lord shall appear in his glory,
And shall summon the young and the old,
For the hero shall sound forth no trumpet,
For the great no welcoming smile;
Before the good Lord in His glory,
We are all the "rank and file."

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chased by an Engine.

E. P. Ball in Lippincott's Magazine.

I was riding on a night train of the Pennsylvania Central from New York to Washington on a mission as newspaper correspondent. We had passed Baltimore, and within an hour's time would be at our place of destination. The conductor had finished collecting the fares, and seeing a vacant seat by my side had dropped into it as if for a little rest at the end of a tiresome day's work. He made an entry in his notebook, closed it, placed it in his breast-pocket, buttoned his coat, folded his arms, and then turned to me with a friendly remark, as if now he felt at liberty to lay aside all official dignity and be sociable. I was glad to while away the time as the train was rushing along in darkness which concealed all objects of interest without, and so I encouraged the conversation.

"You must have met with some interesting experiences, and perhaps some great danger, in the course of your life," said I, the conductor's grizzly beard showing that he might have seen long service.

"Well, perhaps the most exciting time in my experience was the night I was chased by an engine—a night which this one reminds me of," said he, looking out into the darkness.

"Chased by an engine!" said I, getting interested. How did that happen?"

"Well," said the conductor, settling down in the cushion and bracing his knees against the back of the seat in front, "many years ago I was running the night express on Long Island from Brooklyn to Greenport, a distance of ninety miles, the entire length of the road. The Long Island road was then a one-horse affair, having only a single track, with switches at the different stations to allow trains to meet and pass.

On the evening to which I now refer I started from Brooklyn at ten o'clock with the old "Constitution," long since broken up, but then the crack engine of the road, with a baggage or freight car and three passenger cars. The night was just as dark as a pocket, or, if anything, perhaps a little darker," he added, as if he had accurately tested the internal obscurity of that useful portion of the dress.

"It must have been very dark," said I.

"We were the only regular train upon the road that night, with the exception of the Greenport express to Brooklyn, which was to start at ten o'clock and meet us at Lakeland Station, in the middle of the island, switching off there to allow us to pass.

"Well, we were perhaps six or eight miles on our way when I stepped out on the back platform of the rear car to see if it was growing any lighter. We were then going over a part of the road which was as straight as an arrow for a distance of four or five miles. As I was looking back over this stretch I saw behind us, at the distance of three miles or so, what I knew was the head-light of an engine, as it was too bright for anything else; for of course I did not suppose the Government had been putting up any lighthouses along the road."

"Probably not," said I.

"You may be sure I was a little surprised," said the conductor, "for there wasn't an extra train once a week upon the road, and I knew that there was none going out from Brooklyn that night anyhow. I waited for a few minutes until I saw that it was really an engine coming, and, what was more, was gaining rapidly on us, although we were going at our usual rate of speed. When I was satisfied of this fact I hurried forward, and said to the engineer, 'Jake, there is a train close behind us.'

"Jake dropped his oil-can and his lower jaw at about the same moment, and looked to see whether I was crazy or joking.

"Well, let the fireman attend to matters here, and come back and see," said I.

"We hurried to the rear and in a moment Jake saw as well as myself that if there was any joke in the matter we were the victims of one; and of rather a serious one, too, for the train in the rear had gained on us a full mile while I had been forward. The red cinders were pouring out of the smokestack as if from a blast-furnace; the head-light threw a glare along the road, burnishing the iron rails to our very wheels. Close as he was upon us, the engineer of the advancing train had not given the slightest signal to warn us of his approach, and made no response to our repeated whistles of alarm. He was violating all railroad rules, and if he determined to secretly run us down he would act just as he was then doing. Jake seemed struck dumb—not so much because he then thought of danger as at the cool impudence of the engineer behind. He looked as if he would like to throttle him. His tongue after a while got in working order, and he broke out, 'what does that crazy fool mean?'

"'The engineer must be either crazy or drunk,' said I. 'If he keeps on that way ten minutes longer he will surely be into us;' and I signaled the fireman to put on more steam. 'What business the train has upon the road at all to-night is what puzzles me.'

"'I wonder if it isn't an engine the old man is sending down to Jamaica to the shops for repairs?' said Jake. 'I saw the Ben Franklin standing on the side track with steam up just as we started. From the way she overhauls us, there can't be much of a train behind her.'

"I did not know but that Jake might be right, for I had seen the Franklin standing in the depot when we left. That engine was just as fast as our own and if it was without a train attached, as Jake supposed, might easily gain on us, as it seemed to be doing. 'At any rate, we shall see when we pass Jamaica station whether Jake's theory is correct,' I thought, and said to him.

"By this time the firemen, acting as engineer, had given our engine all the steam she would take, and we were slashing along at a lively rate, I tell you," said the conductor. "The good people along the road who were out of their beds must have thought that a railroad Gilpin was riding another race according to the new style. I was angry enough to have sent a bullet at the crazy engineer following us, and I determined that my first business the next day should be to complain to the superintendent of his foolhardiness. I thought that possibly, being for the moment his own master and no longer under the immediate orders of a conductor, he was indulging in a kind of a railroad spree, and for a lark was driving us to the top of our speed, expecting to end the race and his day's work at the same time at Jamaica.

"Well, we tore through that sleeping village without stopping long for refreshments, I can assure you, and then Jake and I looked to see our comical friend in the rear pull up at the station and take lodgings for the night. But we were mistaken in our guess. Not a whistle was given by our pursuer as a signal that he intended to stop; not a sign of slackening was shown; but on the contrary, he was gaining upon us when we were doing our very best. Sometimes a curve in the road would shut him a moment from view, but he would round it in an instant, and every new turn brought him more closely upon us. Jamaica had been left far behind, and we were out on the wide Hempstead plain. The old "Constitution" was on her mettle. Our train was actually swaying and rocking with speed like a yacht on the waves. The telegraph poles, upon which the light from our windows would glint in the dense darkness, were flying behind us at every second. The sound of our wheels as they struck the end of the rails was a continuous hum. But, do the best that it might, our engine with its heavy train was no mach for the light-weighted one behind. That was gaining upon us, and was not the eighth of a mile off. The glare from its lantern shone brightly in our faces; I thought Jake's face looked a little pale, and perhaps mine did, too. Now that our pursuer did not halt at Jamaica, we were entirely off our reckonings, and we could make no guess as to the cause of our chase, nor when it would end. The prospect seemed that we might be driven to the end of the road, if we were not overtaken and smashed before it could be reached.

"'That's the "Franklin," sure,' broke out Jake once more. 'No other engine on the road could overhaul us as we are going now. What can that fool of a Simpson mean by driving her at such a rate. He must be drunk. If the boss don't break him to-morrow he won't get his deserts. He will be into us in two minutes.'

"'You are right, Jake,' said I. 'Go forward and see if you can get up a little more headway. Empty a few of those petrolem-cans on the wood, and pitch it in, and see what can be done.'

"While Jake was forward on his errand I thought over the situation. Here I was with a hundred or two of passengers under my care, all ignorant of the danger which I knew they were in. If we should be overtaken and crushed in the rear, the disaster would be a serious one and would probably cause the death or injury of at least some of the passengers. If we were not smashed in this way, there was another danger before us. The train of which I have spoken, which left Greenport when we left Brooklyn, was on its way to meet us on the same track. It should switch off at Lakeland in the middle of the island, and allow us to pass an hour after we started, or at eleven o'clock. It was now half-east ten, and we were close to Lakeland already, and would pass there long before the arrival of the Greenport train, which ordinarily got there first. The result would be that we should meet the train beyond Lakeland without warning of our approach, and a collision in front as well as the rear would be the consequence.

"We reached and flew through the Lakeland Depot nearly half an hour ahead of time. Of course the Greenport train was not there yet, but was coming down the road. Our speed was not a little ahead of any ever before made upon the Long Island road. The telegraph poles fairly danced behind us, and the bushes on either side of the track seemed a continuous wall of fire as they were lighted up by the flame which was pouring out of smoke-stack. But dangerous as it was for us to keep on, it was just as dangerous to slacken speed, and so on we went."

The conductor rolled his quid from one cheek to the other, raised the window by his side and expectorated into the outer darkness, and became silent for several moments, as if burdened by the recollection of his former perils. After waiting a reasonable length of time for him to resume his story, I said, "When the collision occurred, was it with the train in front or in the rear, or with both?"

"O, the collision!" said the conductor. "Well, now you come to the ridiculous part of the story. The collision did not take place at all," he said, in an apologetic tone, as if there ought to have been a serious accident after so much preparation. "While I was standing on the platform, thinking whether I had better warn the passengers to hold themselves ready for a shock, Jake came forward dragging two large petroleum cans, each of which would hold a quarter of a barrel of oil.

"'Now, then,' said Jake to me, 'if you will oil one side of the track, I will try the other.'

"I saw at once what his plan was. We each brought the mouth of an oil-can as near to the polished surface of the rail as possible and commenced pouring on it the kerosene. In less than a minute a half mile of iron rails on both sides was nicely oiled, and as slippery as the tongue of a Hebrew dealer in second-hand clothes."

"You have raised my expectations of a catastrophe so high that you have been obliged to grease the track so as to let them down again easily," said I, for I felt a little nettled at the unexpected turn the story had taken, and was inclined to believe that the conductor was drawing largely upon his imagination for the facts.

"Why, dont you know that an engine can no more make headway on a greased track than a tomcat can climb a steep roof covered with ice?" said the conductor, with a pitying glance at one so profoundly ignorant of railroad matters as myself. "I slapped Jake on the back, and said, 'Old fellow, your 'cuteness has brought us all out of a bad scrape.'

"In a few seconds the lantern of the train behind us was getting dim in the distance. We slackened speed and backed down to see what the matter was with Simpson,' as Jake said. There stood the old Ben Franklin puffing and snorting and pawing like a mad bull, the driving-wheels buzzing around on the greased track like all possessed, but not gaining an inch. We sanded the track and bore down upon the old machine. Jake was the first aboard, spoiling for a good chance at the engineer, Simpson. But no sign of an engineer, fireman, or an other living being was to be found. The engine had only a tender attached, and although there was still a full head of steam on, the fires were getting low. We made short work in pushing back to Lakeland. We reached the station, and got fairly upon the switch when the Greenport train, which we should meet there, came in, and found us there waiting as if nothing had happened, and as if we had been fifteen miles out on the road to meet it a few minutes before.

"The telegraph-operator at Lakeland handed me a dispatch, which read as follows:

"'TO CONDUCTOR C——: The "Ben Franklin" has broke loose and is coming up the road. Turn switch at Lakeland and run her off the track.

"'BARTON, Supt.

"'BROOKLYN, 10:05 p.m.'

"You see, we did not have much time for turning switches at Lakeland," he continued, "so we did still better, and saved the old 'Ben'—which was not responsible, after all—from a smash up."

SIMON CAMERON.

What the old Veteran has to say of Gettysburg—How Don was Appointed Secretary of War.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has been interviewing General Simon Cameron at his Donegal farm. After talking upon various subjects the conversation turned on the late war.

HIS OPINION OF GETTYSBURG.

Then suddenly looking up again, he exclaimed, with more than his usual animation; "Do you know I have always been of the opinion that Gettysburg should have closed the war? When the fight occurred, I was on my farm near Harrisburg, and only about 30 miles from the field. The day afterward, burning with impatience to hear the details of the result, I joined a number of gentlemen who were going over to General Meade's headquarters. Arriving there, I found the rebels in retreat, and our troops completely victorious. Being informed, as I soon was, that the Potomac was flooded, that the enemy were almost certain to be destroyed if compelled to cross; knowing also that they were without ammunition or provisions, and believing, as I did, that they were completely at the mercy of our forces, I could not, and cannot to this day, understand why it was that Meade did not force the fighting and make Gettysburg a second Waterloo. For nearly a week I continued to follow our army, and becoming each day more and more convinced that the commanding officer was not fully alive to the situation, I at last determined to telegraph my opinions to President Lincoln, and ask him to order a general attack on the retreating and demoralized Confederates. For this purpose I looked all about for a telegraph station. After a time I found one, and had the operator pointed out to me. I recall the circumstances most distinctly," the senator continued. "The operator was quite a young man, and was lying at full length under a tree. I went up to him and said, 'I want to send a telegram,' to which he replied rudely:

"'Well, you can't send one unless you have an order from headquarters.'

"'What,' said I, 'will you refuse to send a dispatch to the President of the United States?' He was silent for a moment, and then, jumping to his feet, answered, very respectfully, 'Oh, no, sir, if its to the President, of course I'll send it.'

"Upon this," Mr. Cameron continued, "I was about to send Mr Lincoln the ideas I had regarding the opportunity of our army and the duty of its commander. Indeed, I had commenced to write when it occurred to me that, after all, I was perhaps not fully informed of the situation, and that I might be doing Meade a great injustice. For that reason I did not send the dispatch. Subsequently, however, while I was in Washington, I saw the President and told him just what I thought about the battle, the great opportunity which I believed had been lost, and the fact that I had been on the point of telegraphing him. In reply, he assured me that under the circumstances, had he received my telegram, he would have ordered a general and immediate battle; but, referring to Meade, he said most justly, and I shall never forget his words, "We can't blame him, Mr. Cameron; we can't censure a man who has done so much because he did not do more."

"That same evening," the senator continued, "I met Mr. Stanton, who was then secretary of war, had a long talk with him regarding the matter, and found that our views as to the battle agreed exactly; indeed, the secretary declared with much emphasis that "Gettysburg should have been, and could have been made, the great battle of the War."

GRANT'S LAST SECRETARY OF WAR.

After relating his instrumentality in securing the renomination of Lincoln, the General continued: "But all that is over now. Poor Lincoln is gone, and I've left Washington to raise turnips and radishes.

"Still, you are well represented at the capital," suggested the correspondent.

"Yes," replied the general: "my son is there, and, strange as it may seem to most people, I had nothing to do with introducing him to public position. Indeed, I knew nothing of his appointment to the war department until after it had been made. The night before his name was sent to the senate, I had dined with President Grant, but he told me not one word of what he intended to do. The next day, however, as I was sitting quietly in my place in the senate, one of the President's sons came over to me and said, laughing:

"I suppose the appointment that has just been sent in is satisfactory to you, Mr. Cameron."

"What appointment?" I asked, somewhat surprised; and then he told me that my son had been named for the war department. That was really the first word I had heard about the matter, and yet at the time I suppose most people thought that I had asked for the appointment."

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Which Came near Resulting in a Pugilistic Contest.

In one of our harber shops the other day a most singular accident occurred which was both laughable and serious. It came near resulting in a quarrel between the two men concerned. Mr. A. had been undergoing a tonsorial operation, and as he left the chair Mr. B., who had been waiting, took the seat vacated. Mr. B. leaned back in the chair ready for business, and the tonsorial artist was flying around to get things in readiness for "next." He had helped Mr. A. on with his coat and brushed him down in professional style, and stood by the chair stirring the lather for the victim stretched out before him, when Mr. A. approached and handed him a silver half dollar, or attempted to hand it; but the coin slipped from his fingers and dropped in the wide open mouth of Mr. B. who happened to be indulging in a yawn just at that moment, and passed into his throat. He jumped from the chair and made several frantic efforts to expel the coin, but every effort only sent it farther down and at last it passed into the stomach and ceased to create any further irritation or pain.

But Mr. B. was scared, and asked, "for God's sake what was that?" He was told it was a half dollar, but would not believe it was anything less than a shaving mug at first, and began abusing the barber for his carelessness. He was finally convinced it was a silver coin, and that Mr. A. was the careless one. He then opened on him with some "swear words," and told him he would probably be held accountable for his (Mr. B.'s) death. Mr. A. didn't like such talk nor the idea of losing a half dollar, and so he talked back. They had it hot and heavy for a few moments, when Mr. A. turned to leave the shop. Then the barber reminded him that he had not received his fee for services rendered. Mr. A. said: "B. has got the money, let him pay you, then he will be forty cents ahead unless he is mean enough to pay it back to me." B. retorted: "what benefit am I to get of that money, I'd like to know? I wouldn't have it in my stomach for fifty dollars." A. said the money was good, and would "pass" anywhere, and if B. took any decent precaution the piece could be recovered. B. allowed that he had had hard enough time getting it down, and he wouldn't go through the agony of throwing it up for ten times the sum.

Meanwhile the barber insisted on holding A. for his fee, and at length the latter paid it. But turning to B. he said: "B., I shall hold that you owe me fifty cents, and if you have got any decency about you, you'll return it to me."

This is the strongest argument we have heard in favor of "greenbacks." Had the old rag money been in use, no such accident could have occurred. Some, however, might call it an investment on the 5-20 plan—that the money is recoverable in five or at the end of twenty days, at the operation of the holder.—*Cuba Patriot.*

The "New Process" Flour.

(From Saturday's Binghamton Leader.)

Apropos of the Minneapolis explosion, to which allusion was made yesterday, our attention has been called to a description of what is known as the "new process" flour, of which so much has recently been said, and which seems to have won for itself so favorable a place in the market. The demand for this flour is reported to have been so great since it has become known, that with the facilities for its manufacture the mills have been unable to supply the demand, even tho' higher prices have been charged. Whilst this is undoubtedly true to a great extent, and flour manufactured by this process is deservedly popular, few probably who use it are aware wherein the difference consists or are familiar with the method of manufacture.

White Winter wheat used to be considered indispensible for the manufacture of the best grade of flour. By no process of milling then known could any other wheat be made into an article so generally acceptable for family use. Spring wheat not only yielded less flour to the bushel, but it seemed impossible to thoroughly separate the bran from the flour so as to give it a desirable white color. The wheat used to be ground and bolted; but in the refuse therefrom, the bran and, middlings, there was always included a large proportion of the weight of the spring wheat, this refuse accordingly being saleable for food for horses and cattle. The most singular and surprising feature of the "new process" flour is that it is manufactured from this refuse of the old process. This is the result, like many other discoveries of the greatest utility, of accident, for when a way was discovered to separate the bran from this refuse, it was found that the residuum was the most profitable and richest yield of the grain. Now wheat is ground nearly the same as before, for the two-fold purpose of producing this residuum and manufacturing an ordinary flour for exportation. The latter is sold for that purpose, the same as under the old process, but the former is put upon large horizontal sieves, and while it is being agitated by machinery, an ingenious system of blowers passes drafts of air through it, and the bran is entirely carried off. This leaves the glutinous, and most nutritious portion of the wheat, which makes the "new process" flour.

The result of the discovery of a method to thus successfully utilize what was before sold at a very great loss, has been to transform the second and third rate wheat, the Spring wheat of Minnesota and upper Wisconsin, into the most valuable kind of grain, as well as to build the fortunes of the inventors of the method. They had built up at Minneapolis, mills of immense capacity, the largest or "A" mill where the explosion occurred, working no less than forty-one run of stone. It was the largest mill in America, and with one exception the largest in the world.

The Bannock Uprising.

The Bannock Indians, who appear to hold in kindly recollection the achievements of the Modocs, are closely connected with the Snake Indians, with whom they have lived and inter-married. The tribe numbers some 650 souls. It is estimated that with the Snakes, who would be disposed to go on the war-path with them, they could muster and put in the saddle 450 good fighting men, well armed and equipped. They own a good deal of live stock, and have made some progress in the way of sustaining themselves by industrious pursuits. Altogether, however they have not taken kindly to work or to education, and it is not believed that they would ever become educated or civilized to any extent. The Bannocks have been allowed by the government $6,000 for the purchase of clothing; $14,000 for the purchase of such things as the Secretary of the Interior may consider necessary; $5,000 for the pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith. These were annual allowances.

During the trouble with the Nez Perces the Bannocks became very restless, and fears were entertained that they would go on the war-path with Chief Joseph, who tried his best to stir them up to action. In August, 1877, Chief Jim, with eighty warriors, marched towards Big Hole, with the supposed purpose of joining Chief Joseph. The report that Joseph had been defeated changed Jim's plans, and eventually he went back to his agency, although not without doing some stealing. It is believed that, if Joseph had been successful, the entire Bannock force would have joined him, and it was said at the time that, if they broke out, they could overrun Idaho, Utah, and Montana, and destroy hundreds of lives and millions of property before they could be checked.

Golden Rules for the Boys and Girls.

1.—Shut every door after you and without slamming it.

2.—Never shout, jump or run in the house.

3.—Never call to persons up stairs or in an adjoining room; but if you wish to speak with them, go quietly where they are.

4.—Speak kindly and politely to servants, if you would have them do the same to you.

5.—Tell of your own faults and misdoings, not of those of your brothers and sisters.

6.—Be prompt at every meal hour.

7.—Never sit down at the table, or in the parlor, with dirty hands or tumbled hair.

8.—Let your first, last and best friend be your mother.

9.—Never speak when older ones are in conversation.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., June 12, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

WHAT IS MONEY.

From the Philadelphia Province Reporter.

It is claimed by the anti-resumption journals that a change is going on in public sentiment on the the money question, and that the doctrine that money is only a creature of law, and that the volume of the currency should be public credits or tokens, is gaining both in popular favor and in financial circles. If it be so, it is because mankind are not proof against the swell and sweep of wild delusions and visionary nonsense. It will not be the first time that half truths have been seized upon, and rested in as all-sufficient in themselves. We are, therefore, to be committed to the fanciful theory that the essence of money is a circulating medium, which is merely a tool of exchange, a system of national tax tokens; in other words, legal emblematic money.

Paper credits or tokens issued as these theorizers claim they should be, only usurp the functions of money. Sometimes they speak of them as *representing* value. But it is evident they play upon the word "represent." Their idea is an irredeemable currency, and therefore the money represents nothing. How can those paper tokens be said to represent value when the value to which they refer is remote, existing only in idea or in name?

A circulating medium must represent value, not the ghost of value. It is vain to say that if a piece of paper issued by a government bear upon its face certain mystic signs, expressive of "One Dollar," it being not redeemable in either gold, silver, wheat, labor, or something of value easily paid—simply made a legal dollar by the fiat of the government—it is therefore money. Omnipotence can swing a world upon nothing, but men must have a basis for their operations.

Notes must be issued on something capable of being paid over when payment is demanded. Land will not answer, since it cannot be paid over as a medium. Nor will labor answer, since the government cannot labor for the holders, except in a small way, and in the vague sense of governmental service, for which taxes are paid. The payments for taxes and customs would never exhaust the volume of currency; besides, the ghost-money people do not want the ghost killed and retired. In the economy of nature, with man as its central figure and organizing power, the precious metals exist evidently for the very purpose of exchange and as a basis of exchange, since all nations agree substantially as to their value as a medium. These metals, even when coined, are convertible into articles of merchandise, and when melted, their value remains. The proper idea of the money of civilization is coins, made of the precious metals, and notes redeemable in the same, both sanctioned by law. It belongs to the essence of paper money that it shall be capable of giving speedy satisfaction to the holder, who is in the position of creditor.

Small coins may be issued by government worth less than their face value, as has been done by the United States in the case of its smaller silver coins, and those of nickel and copper, but it is understood that when they shall be supplanted by other money, the holders shall be fully satisfied in receiving their nominal value.

Old methods of barter were cumbrous. The shepherd would give a sheep or two for a certain amount of clothing, or to pay the carpenter; the trader would exchange his foreign silks and oils for so many measures of wheat, to be shipped by return voyage; but the introduction of the precious metals, stamped with devices, and bearing the image of the lawmakers, soon made exchange more convenient.

The next step was the use of paper credits, or promises to pay. These rest on realities; they are promises intended to be kept. Beyond this mankind cannot go. There is no financial paradise beyond. The next step, if it be taken, is a vain-glorious one; it is the dance upon nothing; it is a venture into the abyss.

If a nation may make money out of airy nothing, it will be right and safe for individuals to do the same thing; for the nation is only an aggregation of individuals. For a nation or an individual to take without an equivalent is robbery.

To assume the power of issuing irredeemable currency is a dangerous course for a nation to enter upon. The lust of power thus acquired may grow at a fearful rate, for the governing agency is not always faithful to the public interests. Temptations to make new issues will be frequent, and the land will be flooded with tokens.

Neither giving or receiving gratis, nor gambling is a business transaction, nor anything else but barter, either direct or indirect. Barter, in its wisest sense, means rendering, for value received, value, or that which means value, and is convertible into it. The higher we are raised above savageism, the more we barter; but we excel the savage in being able to take a promise. For the paper promise we have what the savage has not, the idea of security, and as a consequence, confidence.

We should beware of signs of value where the thing signified is not attainable. Such signs are rank delusions, sheer hypocrisy. The only sensible idea idea of the money of account, bearing upon its face a promise of so many dollars, is a dated certificate, having the power of summoning, at the date mentioned, into the holder's presence the real dollars of gold or silver.

AS AN antidote for the poisonous theories of finance with which some of our exchanges are now flooded by thin-brained, bankrupt theorists, we commend a careful perusal of the article we publish this week under the title "What is Money." The simple, solid facts therein contained cannot be obscured by an avalanche of visionary twaddle.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Press* the campaign *formally* opened Monday. The rooms of the committee are now open; Mr. Quay is at his post; Milton S. Lytle and Lucius Rogers are announced as secretaries, and work begins. Both of these gentlemen are efficient and experienced bureau officers, men of large administrative ability and great energy. General Hoyt himself is in the city, and from the very jump the management of the Republican side of the conflict will be characterized by vigor, confidence and dash.

Why they Should Have It.

A great many good people are small enough to grumble because they are taxed to furnish the Democrats in Congress twenty or thirty thousand dollars with which to carry on a partisan investigation. An exchange has taken pains to point out a few reasons why the Democrats should be furnished with ample means to carry on their warfare upon the peace and prosperity of the country. We append them hereto for the instruction and encouragement of any taxpayers who are disposed to grumble about it:

Because Democracy has been guilty of treason, and now seeks the control of the Government even at the cost of revolution.

Because, by Rebel treachery and Rebel bullets Northern homes were desolated, families improverished, wives widowed and children orphaned.

Because there are now before a Democratic Congress over $300,000,000 in Rebel claims awaiting assessment by the Democratic party and payment by the Northern people, whose manufacturing and commercial interests of every class the burdensome National debt has crippled.

Because the Union was not good enough for those people whose motto and creed were rule or ruin.

Because in the Democratic party, politics are given precedence over patriotism, treason over loyalty, and revolution over peace, and spoils over prosperity.

Because, in Rebel prisoners, Union prisoners were starved, shot upon dead-lines, hunted by bloodhounds, and tortured to slow death by the Democratic party.

These are the only reasons why "the country should be assessed $1,000,000 to furnish the Democracy with campaign ammunition." Call it a revival of the bloody shirt business, if you will, gentlemen, of the Democratic faith; but remember that upon you rests the responsibility of its revival: you would not, you will not, let the dead past bury its dead.

Make no mistake in weighing the testimony of James E. Anderson. No man occupying a position of honor and trust ever risks sinking himself the target for obloquy and vituperation for the pleasure of lying. *His story is not a pleasant one, but rest assured it is true.*—*Philadelphia North American.*

Mr. Anderson is news editor of the *North American* and that journal naturally wishes to suppose that he is truthful and honorable. But, in contrast with the above extract, let us examine a brief portion of the evidence given by Anderson under Mr. Reed's fire of cross-examination yesterday:

Passing on to his examination before the Senate Committee, Anderson stated that he had purposely confounded the two documents. "There were," he said, "one affidavit and two protests, and in my statement I tried to carry out as far as possible my implied agreement with Mr. Sherman, and I confounded the affidavit with the two protests."

Q.—Did you do it purposely?

A.—I did.

Q.—Then under oath you purposely misled that committee?

A.—I misled that committee purposely.

Q.—So that before that committee you meant one thing in your mind, and conveyed another thing to the committee?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—And you went through the whole examination under oath in that manner?

A.—Just in that manner.

On the one hand we have the statement of the *North American* that Anderson like Washington, cannot tell a lie, and on the other we have Anderson's admission that he not only virtually lied but lied under oath. In this country there is a crime called perjury. The penalty for this crime is severe. If we can now believe Anderson under oath he should be suffering this penalty instead of editing the night telegrams of the ancient *North American*.

THE pensioners of the late war have to thank Mr. Speaker Samuel J. Randall that they are compelled to wait not less than *fourteen months* for action on their applications for pensions. When the executive and legislative appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, on May 5th, a motion was made to strike out the clause providing for the increase in the Surgeon General's office *so as to* facilitate the adjudication of the claims of the pensioners of the late war. The vote on the motion to strike out was a tie—114 to 114—until Speaker Randall came to the assistance of the enemies of the survivors of the late war, and by casting his vote for the motion to strike out, defeated the measure intended for the benefit of the sick and crippled heroes of the war. Had Mr. Randall voted against the motion to strike out, the increase of the force authorized in the Surgeon General's office would have resulted in the adjudication of claims for pensions within six months after their deposit in the office. Now, thanks to Mr. Randall's *love* for our pensioners, they will have to wait.

THE Democrats investigated Oregon and uncovered a Democratic agent trying to buy an elector. They investigated Louisiana and found another on the same mission. Now they have begun on Florida, and at the outset have hit upon a Democratic agent who tried to buy an election canvasser. No wonder the party yell "fraud".

THE PENNSYLVANIA LABOR PARTY.

Much Grumbling in Luzerne County.

The Labor Party in Luzerne County is a good deal at sea. It lacks harmony; it has inefficient leaders; it has no riot to feed on; a majority of its members are mad. The 15,000 votes which it polled here in 1877—more than one-fourth the entire National State vote—have been disregarded in making up the State ticket; men who have been elected to county offices have made blunders and seem to satisfy nobody; General Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, lives in Wilkesbarre, and will get many votes from the workingman.

Three county officers were elected last Fall: Additional Law Judge, Sheriff and Recorder of Deeds; all the workingmen's candidates being chosen. The Judge elected was Judge Stanton, whose curious interpretations of law have found their way into many newspapers, and been the laughing-stock of the bar of the State. A few weeks ago he ordered District-Attorney Rice to move for sentence, in a certain case of forgery, when he had adjourned open Court and was sitting in Chambers. After an elaborate argument for a new trial in this case, the first case which had come before him, he deliberately drew from his coat-pocket a written opinion on the point in question, and with a nonchalance equal to Mark Twain's in the extempore speech, proceeded to read his opinion to the astonished lawyers who had wasted their time in argument. The Sheriff whom the labor men elected is much at longerheads with them now because he has not chosen deputies and counsel as they wished.

Had a Luzerne County man been nominated in the State Convention these troubles might have been healed. There is a strong local pride in Luzerne. There had never been a candidate for Governor from this county on any State ticket. Thrice the name of Judge Ketchum, now of the United States Court sitting at Pittsburg, has been taken into conventions, but it was not accepted by the majority. A candidate this year, even a Labor man, if he were a good citizen and able, would draw heavily from the two old parties. But the folly of the Philadelphia Convention was not repeated a week later at Harrisburg. The Republicans nominate a Luzerne man in General Hoyt, and the strongest one in the county. The pride of the people in this candidate from their own county has shown itself in many ways already. General Hoyt will poll a large vote in Luzerne. Could the election he held now, his friends estimate that he would receive a large part of the Labor support. In their own ranks the last hope of the Labor men of getting a candidate in nomination who sympathizes with their notions of political economy lies in Hendrick B. Wright; failing to get on the State ticket he will run again for Congress. Mr. Wright's passion to be in the public eye is regarded here as extraordinary. People speak of him with a sort of pitying indulgence. He has sought office so long and in so many ways, that when he was last a candidate they yielded to him, with the saying, "Give the old man a chance." The 5,000 loaves of bread which he gives away to the poor, without a thought of the next campaign, may contribute to his nomination this year; but he will not fall of opposition in the convention. J. R. Thomas, of Scranton, will also be a candidate. He is a better man for Congress than Mr. Wright, it is said, but his chances for the nomination are not so good at present. He has not learned the art of giving away bread on holidays, but he may learn it yet. Meanwhile Mr. Wright is somewhat anxious.

The State ticket, as it now is, will gain little strength from its head. Mr. Mason is not well known. I know politicians of experience here who never heard of him. He has often been the counsel of congregations. He has made fortunes and lost them. He is a greenback advocate rather than a friend of labor, and is said to have been instrumental in dispossessing tenants, and to have made money by large rates of interest. Mr. Hughes, the probable candidate for the United States Senate, has never been a recognized friend, of the workingmen. At one time he was very rich. He also is said to have made and lost several fortunes. He was counsel for the State in the Molly Maguire cases; this has not added to his popularity with workingmen of Pottsville and Tamaqua. Neither is Mr. Armstrong, whom it was proposed to nominate for Governor, a man after the mind of the workingman. He too was rich at one time, but recently lost a large amount of money in the lumber business. His habits and ways of life are said to be aristocratic, and it has been his ambition to live in the fashionable quarter of a great city. Mr. Hughes believes people possess a right to have all that they wish to consume. The time will come, he thinks, when manual labor for the most part can be dispensed with; mental effort will take its place. He says the coal companies are prepared to produce twice as much coal as the market requires; still, "overproduction is a fallacy; the trouble lies in an inability to purchase." The riots last year materially aided the Labor vote; the presence of troops in the disturbed sections aided it much more. Many quiet and simple people who would have voted with the old parties were aroused to sympathy with the workingmen and to indignation against the presence of troops. The three counties where troubles most prevailed—Luzerne, Schuylkill and Allegheny—polled 26,000 votes, or very nearly one-half the entire number cast by the Labor party. But not one of these counties was given a candidate on the ticket. A few days before the Democratic Convention Judge Stanton was reticent. His party, he said, were very much disappointed; but he declined to say what he would do. "I can tell better," he intimated, "after the Pittsburg Convention. We are waiting." They have gained little from Pittsburg. The only candidate in that convention whom they would accept at all was Jas. H. Hopkins, of Allegheny County, but there was no chance for nominating him. The convention chose Andrew H. Dill, who has been identified with railroads and corporations during all his public life. The platform put in a few glittering generalities about the rewards of labor, but they will not catch Judge Stanton and his friends.

Indeed, that Labor party of Pennsylvania is in serious trouble. The Greenback men, who have never been their friends before, allured them into convention and captured all the offices. The workingman does not see why he, so long as he is honest, capable and patriotic, is not as suitable to hold office as his neighbor, who talks about the volume of the currency instead of the wants of labor. How all these complaints are to be satisfied no one seems to know. The Greenbacker is apparently confident that harmony will soon come; the other party to the agreement shakes his head with an ominous silence. If the solution of the labor question be the money question, as Mr. Hughes asserts, it is only the money man thus far who can see it.—Cor. N. Y. *Tribune*.

TRICKY ANDERSON.

The Career of Potter's Witness in Harrisburg.

"The Editor of the Lancaster *New Era* in yesterday's paper gave an account of the expulsion of James E. Anderson from that office in 1859 or '60. He says during an exciting election campaign, in 1859 or 1860, Hiram B. Swarr, Esq., who lived a near neighbor, and who was then chairman of the Democratic county committee, called upon me and stated that this fellow, Anderson, had several times offered to mix tickets for a consideration, and he felt it his duty as a neighbor and personal friend to inform me. Anderson, having the run of the office, could have easily gained access to them, and could thus have done me an irreparable injury, and might probably have jeopardized the success of the party. After this interview with Mr. Swarr I turned Anderson out of my home and office, and he soon left Lancaster."

Such is Anderson's career in Lancaster. But little is known of him until he turned up in Harrisburg about the beginning of the year 1871 as the manager of the Harrisburg *State Journal*, a paper started by J. R. Sypher, who picked Anderson up in Washington and gave him the situation in this city. He was a good printer and no slouch of a manager, but was noted for his tricky ways. On one occasion, after he had been in this city about six months, a dispute arose between Sypher and the other proprietors of the paper (one of whom was the late Benjamin Singerly), and the former racked his wits to circumvent his partners in securing possession of the paper. Anderson's ingenuity and natural trickiness came to the rescue and he advised Sypher to steal the office. The latter consented and placed the management of the affair in Anderson's hands. On the night before Good Friday, 1871, Anderson summoned the whole force of the establishment, gave orders to pack everything portable in the office and prepare to move, and it is an actual fact that before four o'clock the next morning everything in the office, types, press, paper, stone, racks, etc., had been moved from the State printing office, Third street below Market, to the cellar of the Western Union Telegraph office, only the safe remaining, and that was to heavy to take along. Things remained thus until the difficulty was settled and the office moved back to its old quarters. Anderson chuckled considerably over this disply of the art of burglary. He shortly afterwards left this City for Washington, where he was employed in the Government office and from thence he drifted into the vortex of Louisiana politics and now turns up as a witness in the Potter investigation. Anderson is full of pluck, ready witted and quick in thought and action, but extremely unscrupulous. He did not make many friends in Harrisburg, nor did he dabble in politics while here.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*.

Lackawanna County.

Under the provisions of an act passed at the recent session of the Legislature the Government some time since appointed commissioners to take the initiatory steps toward a division of this county and the establishment of Lackawanna county according to the programme of those who conceived the idea and pushed it forward to its present success. The judicial bill, which was introduced late in the session as a sort of a tender to the new county measure and provided for the division of the judicial as well as the administrative interests of the county, failed for want of time. The friends of Lackawanna county opposed the passage of the judicial bill through the house because they feared it would have an unfavorable influence upon the final success of their project and the bill was not pressed very energetically by anybody.

If dame rumor is correct there is now crystalizing in Scranton and vicinity a very strong opposition to the new county movement even without this judicial tender, and the possibility is expressed by those who ought to be well informed the vote of the proposed new county district will be opposed to a division. The opposition springs somewhat from political motives, the labor element feeling that they can exercise more certain control by working together, but mainly from a distrust on the part of property owners generally to place themselves at the mercy of those who would probably be entrusted with expenditures of the new county. If there could be a positive assurance that disbursements would be honestly made, or that reputable men would have the direction and control of organization there is little doubt but that the project would be endorsed, as a large majority of the people of entire Luzerne would be benefitted by the division, and certainly the old end of the county would vote for division, if they had the opportunity under any circumstances. We understand that initiatory steps have already been taken to serve an injunction upon the commissioners to restrain them from further action. If this be true, our friends in Scranton ought to immediately remove the objections beyond a question of doubt, so as to insure the success of the division for which they have been contending for twenty years. If the present scheme fails, it is not likely that another opportunity will be offered within the next twenty years. — Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*.

New York and Erie Railroad.

The report for May of Receiver Jewett, of the old Erie railway, shows that during that month the receipts were $2,436,466 75, and the disbursements, $2,677,017.96. The balance of cash on hand on March 31 amounted to $295,593.78. During the month $708,562.50 were paid out as interest on mortgage bonds. The receiver's certificates of indebtedness outstanding on March 31, aggregated $1,289,991.70.

IF FOR nothing else, we can excuse all the expense Congress has been to the country in return for the verdict of yesterday, that our manufacturers shall not be forced into direct competition with the cheap labor of Europe.—*Ex.*

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE friends of the Texas Pacific Road have given up all hopes from the present Congress. They will wait for the next.

THE *Albany Times*, Democratic paper, sums it up in brief. "Hayes did get it by fraud," it says, "while Tilden tried to but couldn't."

IT is rumored that the house Naval Committee will recommend the institution of criminal proceedings against ex-Secretary Robeson.

MR. KIRKALL has talked thirty-seven churches clear of mortgages; so that parties desiring to build new churches by mortgage feel quite safe.

IS THERE a man with soul so dead that he will take the second place on the next national ticket of the Democracy, with Samuel J. Tilden at the head?

MCLIN, who was to be the great Democratic witness in Florida, says that Minister Noyes gave him no assurances of reward before the canvass of the vote.

BEN BUTLER dresses with scrupulous care, always wears a button-hole bouquet, and before the Potter Committee is accompanied by his own stenographer.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY, the member from Philadelphia, can neither smell nor taste. He can't discern the difference in taste between coffee and tea, though he drinks them.

TEN "B's" are all big men in Massachusetts. They have had Butler, Banks, Boutwell, Burlingame, Bullock, Bird, Bowles and Beard.—*Hartford Times*. Then there are Brown Bread and Baked Beans.—*Danbury News*.

THOMAS WINANS, a Baltimore millionaire and Russian railroad contractor, died at Newark Sunday night. His contracts with the Russian Government entitled him to a royalty for each person carried over their railroad. He is also the inventor of the cigar-shaped boat. He is said to have been worth $25,000,000. His age was 50.

THE COAL MINE HORROR.

Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Dead Bodies Taken Out.

An explosion in a coal pit at Haydock, England, Sunday, shook the earth for miles around. The first explorer descended the shaft five minutes after the explosion and others followed. Ten men were rescued alive and were sent to the surface, when one died almost immediately, and the others suffered much from after-damp. Eight other men are alive and have taken refuge in a working of the mine. Two hundred and thirty-two men are dead. The explorers state that they found bodies decapitated, reduced to shapeless masses and some of them blown to pieces. A large crowd of men, women and children surround the mouth of the pit. The cause of the explosion is unknown, as blasting with naked lights is prohibited.

IN VINO VERITAS.

What B. L. Jenks Says of Anderson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. June 5, 1878.

B. L. Jenks who figures in Anderson's testimony is at Redwood City, in this State, and was yesterday interviewed by a reporter to whom he made the following statement: I never saw Anderson until the time he mentioned. He went to New Orleans to tender his resignation. It was said of him that he claimed to have been attacked and shot by bulldozers, and exhibited a coat so full of holes that had he been inside of it at the time they were made he would have been fuller of buckshot than Mark Twain's famous jumping frog. Gov. Kellogg and other leading Republicans were extremely anxious for him to go back and complete his duties, as it was believed that notwithstanding the bulldozing the Republicans would be able to poll a handsome vote and carry the parish by a somewhat diminished majority compared with former years. In conversation with the Governor, he requested me to try and find Anderson and urge him to go back, and he wrote an executive order in instructing him to immediately return to his parish and resume his duties. Upon the request of the Governor, I took the order and commenced to hunt for the renegade, and succeeded in finding him. His condition was what can best be described as "set up." I handed him the Governor's order, after reading which he exclaimed: "I am not going back; I have got a better thing." Seeing his condition and recognizing the adage "In vino veritas," I plied him with liquors until he stated that he had a large sum of money offered him by certain prominent Democrats to let the parish go Democratic, and vouch for the correctness of the proceedings, and that he had concluded to strike a bargain with them and look out for himself, and that after the election Kellogg, Packard and others would let him go to hell and whistle down the wind. Thereupon I told him if he attempted to leave the city in furtherance of such a plan I would have him arrested upon a charge based upon the admissions he had just made to me. I got him into a street car and took him to the residence of Thomas Jenks, and told him of his condition and his intentions of selling us out, and requested them to keep him over night and in sight for awhile. Subsequently he returned to the parish of his own motion and assumed his duties, held the election, returned to the city, and commenced coquetting with both parties for bids as appears, or will appear more full in the investigation now pending in which I predict he will prove a bigger load for the Democracy than ever his career in Louisiana was burdensome to the Republicans.

Letter From Mr. Sherman.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* prints the following letter written by Secretary Sherman three months ago:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1878.

DEAR SIR:—*Your note of the 17th*, inclosing your letter to the —— newspaper, is received. For the kind view you have taken of my official action, I am very much obliged to you. At this moment, as you say, there seems to be a disposition to attack me from all quarters, and probably I do not bear it as tranquility as I ought. My official duty has compelled me to stand in the way of a multitude of claim agents, Custom-house brokers, extreme silver and inflation advocates, and the host of men who crowd around the Treasury to obtain money improperly. I am perfectly conscious of the danger of the position, and have made up my mind to do my duty regardless of results.

You are mistaken in one thing, and that is that I ever wrote a letter to Anderson, or ever did anything in Louisiana which could ever be construed into wrong. I believe the element in Louisiana that is endeavoring to stir up these prosecutions now acknowledge that they cannot assail me, except by forgery or perjury. They sought to do this through Anderson and a Mrs. Jencks, but this utterly failed, and I have now letters from each of these that no such letter was received or was ever written. Still, though you have fallen into this error, I express my grateful acknowledgements for the kind words spoken in the midst of obloquy. I do not fear the investigation of any act of mine connected with my public office, and boldly defy any inquiry or investigation that may be made. I neither claim to be better than other men, nor am I; but in my public duty I have never consciously done a single act that I would not have spread before the world without apology or explanation. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

To George Alfred Townsend, Esq., Elizabeth, New Jersey.

PROMINENT Republicans, visiting statesman, and others appear to have been on terms of intimacy with Anderson when they ought to have discovered that he was a rascal. Prominent Democrats have had still more intimate relations with him since it has been demonstrated that he was a shameless perjurer. This is about the sum total of what has been proved by Mr. Tilden's investigation as far as it has gone.

New Advertisements.

GREAT

SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated of the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN

RAILWAY,

about *half* way between *Olean* and *Bradford*.

Travelers, Tourists,

Pleasure and

Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. *It is under the management* of the little man that runs five Hotels.

BOND

LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Companys' Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype

FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1339-1y

PHOTOGRAPHS

AND

FERREOTYPES.

Mr. E. G. Hambleton,

OF EAST AURORA, N. Y.,

Would respectfully announce to the people of

SMETHPORT

and vicinity that he will occupy the

Photograph Gallery

in Smethport, on King Street, north of the Court House, on

MONDAY, MAY 20th,

where he will be pleased to execute orders for any and all styles of Pictures, from

$25 DOWN TO 25cts,

and will guarantee satisfaction.

He will remain but a few weeks, and those wishing work done should

CALL EARLY.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

IMPORTED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills.

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

ERASTUS CURTIS AND E. F. RICHMOND.

For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

C. F. ADAMS,
Smethport, Pa.

W. O. CONGDEN,
Smethport, Pa. April 11,—24-tf

Miscellaneous.

A NEW DEAL ALL AROUND!

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Now offer to their old and new customers an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

OF EVERY STYLE

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

As we are now selling for **Cash Only** we are enabled to give our customers better bargains than ever before.

Come and See Us.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

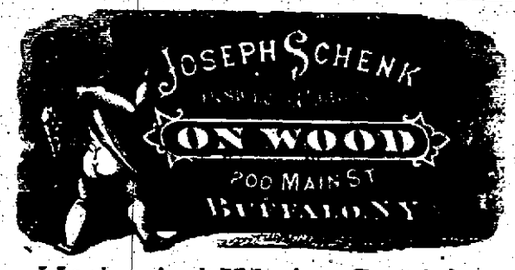
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.



Mechanical Work a Specialty.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11.55 p. m
" " "	Warren	4.45 p. m
" " "	Irvineton	5.09 p. m
" " "	Corry	6.00 p. m
" " arr. at Erie		7.30 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane		5.30 a. m
" " "	Warren	7.45 a. m
" " "	Irvineton	8.00 a. m
" " "	Corry	8.18 a. m
" " arr. at Erie		10.35 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.30 a. m
" " "	Corry	1.10 p. m
" " "	Irvineton	2.02 p. m
" " "	Warren	2.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia		7.00 a. m
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie		4.10 p. m
" " "	Corry	6.00 p. m
" " "	Irvineton	7.25 p. m
" " "	Warren	7.39 p. m
" " arr. at Kane		8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Ral way.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gn'l Supt.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

S. J. GIFFORD, } GIFFORD & WOLTERS.
C. H. WOLTERS. }

715 nH

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Salem Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons.

POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore.

I have used the Samaritan Remedy and have found it effectual

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only two pills to be taken to effect a cure—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co Proprietors, 918 Race St., Phila. Pa.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND

FANCY GOODS,

DRY GOODS AND

NOTIONS,

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

Buy only the genuine

BUCKEYE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

Notice

Is hereby given that an application will be made to the June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of McKean, for a charter to incorporate Duke Center as a borough, under the acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

S. E. CHEESEMAN,
Att'y for Petitioners.

1623-6o

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., June 13, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 338, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m.; and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH —Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 5 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilcox, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—P. S. Cotter, Fort Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. K. Bartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M. L. Armstrong

Asst Burgess—H. L. Mosby

Council—G. M Smith, B. G. Corwin, Wm Specht & A Packin, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L. Rogers, B. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, R. Bartwell, L. Burlingame

Poormasters—E. F. Walter, O. W. Gallup

Justices—G. M. Smith, P. Fox

Auditors—C. K Bartwell, M. A. Sprague, A. B. Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—The Extract Works are running night and day.

—The dust has been thoroughly laid this week.

—Knapp's livery and exchange stable is well patronized.

—The Kendall & Eldred road is running passenger trains to Sawyer.

—The borough council is commendably vigilant in the matter of side-walks.

—*Twenty-five dollars is the fine* imposed by the new law for hunting or fishing on Sunday.

—Our dollar oil will be a godsend to the Greenback party of this county. Two dollar oil will kill it.

—E. H. Bard has resigned the position of route agent on the McK. & B. railroad and returned to his first love—the MINER office.

—The Treasurer's sale of unseated lands for taxes brought a large number of outside land owners to this borough on Monday and Tuesday.

—Greenback clubs have been organized at Bradford and Kendall. At the last reports the organizers were moving on Port Allegany.

—Eugene Quackenbush of the Kendall Oil Exchange, is slinging a pen in the Prothontary's office. Eugene is competent wherever you put him.

—When we made mention of "J. M's" lying propensities last week we meant nothing personal of course. It was simply a plain statement of facts.

—Rev. T. Dewitt Talmadge will deliver the annual lecture before the societies of Alfred University, on Tuesday evening July 2; Subject: "The Bright Side of Things."

—The Bradford *Era* has the honor of having a hook and ladder Company named after it. We hope it is not because of any propensity for hooking local items.

—"Another unfortunate," inmate of a Bradford bagnio, undertook to end her troubles by suicide last Friday night. She could not endure the thought of one dollar oil.

—Joe Clark tried to open the celebrated Ben Hogan den on Friday night, and came out in grand style with lights, women and music. By orders of the Burgess the police raided them, and they stood not upon the order of their going. —*Breeze.*

—The Commissioners have finally concluded to place the Court House bell within hearing of the borough limits. They are building a one-story belfry, 20 feet in height, in the rear of the Court House. Our lawyers will not hereafter have reason to complain that they have lost cases because of not hearing the bell and being on hand.

—We would invite the attention of those of our readers who would like a good Buffalo daily to the prospectus of the Buffalo *Express*, on the fourth page of this paper. Under the new management the paper has been wonderfully improved, and is now the cheapest and best paper in Buffalo. Try it for a few months, and you will find that you cannot do without it.

—The rig at the Haskill well, at Smethport, has been burned down. The McKean *Miner* has strong faith that the well is good for sixty barrels, and asserts that it has pumped that much per day of the best quality of oil.—*Derrick.*

The MINER has never asserted any such thing, but of course we do not expect the *Derrick* would come anywhere near the truth, either way, in speaking of the Haskill well.

—The coming Anniversaries of Alfred University, bid fair to be as interesting as those of previous years. They will begin with the Baccalaureate Sermon, by President Allen, on Sunday evening, June 31st, which will be followed by the anniversary sessions of the Literary Societies, beginning with the Orophilian's, on Monday p. m., July 1st; the annual lecture will be given Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday, July 3rd, will occur the regular exercises of Commencement Day.

Only One More Week.

Mr. Hambleton, the artist, wishes it generally known that he will remain here positively but one more week, as his business at home requires his attendance. He will be here all next week (court week) and those wishing pictures of any kind will need to apply in season.

Barns Burned.

The large barn buildings on Wm. Haskill's farm, about a mile southwest of the borough were discovered to be on fire last Friday evening about nine o'clock. The fire had gained such headway when discovered that it was impossible to check it, and every effort was directed to save as much of the contents as possible. But the flames spread so rapidly that they only succeeded in getting out a mowing machine and a pair of horses, one of the horses being severely burned in the rescue. A lumber wagon, a dem' ocrat wagon, and a quantity of hay was destroyed. There was an insurance of $600 on the buildings, and no insurance on the contents. The contents were owned by W. C. Briggs, who is working the farm. It is a severe loss to him, and a subscription paper circulated for his benefit on Tuesday was generally and generously signed. It is believed that the barns were purposely set on fire either by tramps or other evil disposed persons. Mr. Haskill was out hunting wild pigeons at the time, and was not aware of his loss until he returned the next night.

The Pipe-Line Project.

The project of a direct pipe-line to Buffalo, for which the oil producers were to put up $150,000, providing our citizens come to time with an equal amount, does not promise an early consummation. One of the prominent movers in the matter informs us that the prospect, to say the least, is discouraging. The gentleman alluded to has called upon a large number of our business men to obtain stock subscriptions, but has met with very little success. The interest seems to have dropped out of the undertaking. A few only were found who expressed a willingness to invest, and they in small amounts. The sum to be raised here was $150,000 in shares of $100 each, but the present outlook indicates that this capital will not be subscribed. It is proposed, we understand, to have a conference of the committee this week or next, with a view of calling a general meeting. In this way it is believed the public sentiment on the subject can be ascertained, and the managers can decide whether or not it is advisable to proceed with the undertaking.—Buffalo *Express.*

An Enterprising Business Firm.

Among the many different branches of industry which the oil excitement in the Tuna Valley has brought forth, and developed to a larger degree than ever before in the history of McKean county, is that of the lumber business, especially the getting out of lumber for derricks, rigs, and for building purposes. Our reporter had the pleasure of an interview a day or two since, with Mr. George S. Lacy, of the firm of Lacy & Russell, who are the most extensive lumber dealers in the northern oil field. Mr. L. states that at their mill on Lewis Run they are turning out daily in the neighborhood of 15,000 feet of timber. Recently they have erected two new saw mills, one located on Knappe Creek, about twelve mills from Bradford, and the other one at Big Shanty, each of which has a capacity of 20,000 feet of sawed lumber per day, making the total capacity of the three mills nearly 75,000 feet daily. So great is the demand for rig lumber that the mills are kept running continually day and night and yet cannot meet the wants of their customers. Employment is given to a large force of men and teams, who are busy engaged in the work of getting out the logs and hauling them from the woods to the different mills. They ship on an average, from their mills at Lewis Run and Big Shanty by rail, twelve to fifteen car loads per day, and the lumber gotten out at the Knappe Creek mill is all sold on the ground, much of it before being sawed. Their machinery is of the latest and most improved patterns and the most expensive in use, and is kept in perfect running order.—*Era.*

Further About Bearce.

The following letter received by W. F. DeGolier has been given to the public:

FORT CUSTER, Montana, May 23.

W. F. DeGolier, Bradford, Pa.:

SIR:—Your letter of April 30th, directed to Mr. Borup, is received. As Mr. Borup is East and not expected to return for some days, thought I would answer the letter.

Mr. Bearce came here about the 1st of December. He came from Fort Reno, where he had a small contract (subbed) for furnishing hay. He left with Borup & Co., on the 14th of December, ten officers' pay accounts for one hundred and fifty dollars each. He has drawn of that amount $69,90; the balance is still here, as is also the amount received from the sale of his effects.

Soon after Bearce came here he went up to the foot of the mountains with a man by the name of H. Wormwood. They remained there until about the middle of February, when they returned to this place. Bearce then went down about forty miles from here, intending to start a trading post. He represented that he could furnish five hundred dollars at once, and during the summer he could draw from his business in the east some four or five thousand dollars. He represented himself as being in the tobacco business, and said he came to this country more for his health than for pleasure or business. While here he was in splendid health and spirits; he was continually joking and playing little tricks on the boys. He had no trunk when he came to this post; said he had left it at Cheyenne. He left no papers of any kind, but had, however, on his person a large pocket-book with quite a number of letters and papers. No one here knew anything about their contents.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. WINTERMUTE,

In charge of Borup & Co.

—Hon. Wallace W. Brown, late of Corry, now residing in Bradford, of the law firm of Sterrett, Brown and Rose, has been engaged by the Orophilian Society of Alfred University to deliver their Anniversary lecture. A correspondent of the Elmira *Advertiser*, writing from Alfred, says:

"The Orophilian Society are very fortunate in having secured Hon. Wallace W. Brown, of Corry, Pa., to deliver the lecture on their programme. Mr. Brown was a very popular student, while in school, and, since graduating, has been twice chosen by the people of his district, to represent them in the Legislature, where he acquitted himself with marked honor and ability. He is now one of the first lawyers in western Pennsylvania, and we doubt not that his many friends in Alfred and vicinity will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear his lecture."

—The longest day of the year is on the 21st of this month.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

From Knappa Creek.

RIXFORD, June 10, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

We are enveloped in a thin, drizzly rain which has been falling steadily and slowly all day, and in consequence the roads are still in a fearful state; and yet the teamsters are moving and mixing mud as usual. Our Kendall and Eldred R. R. is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The cars are running five miles up from Tarport to Dallas City, and the grading is completed over the summit and in the direction of this place. The timber is cut out down to the Henry Baker crossing near Duke Center. The railroad bridge is completed and Engine No. 2 made her first round trip from Eldred over the bridge and back again on Thursday morning, the 6th, before daylight, and the first load of ties and iron rails started out about 8 o'clock that afternoon. A depot is being built 19x60 feet, two stories high. The upper story will be used for the office.

The Quarterly Meeting which was to have been at Prentiss Vale on Saturday last, was an entire failure on account of the rain. The Presiding Elder preached on Sunday at the Opera House to an attentive congregation. The Sunday school in this place is in a progressive state, and some of the new citizens are lending a helping hand in aiding its support.

John Melloy is doing a good trade in the grocery business, and enjoys the luxury and pleasure of having his store heated by gas from a well, which, by a simple process is brought into the stove, and can be controlled so that he can use a large or small quantity as the weather and circumstances may require. This shows that it can be utilized for cooking and warming all the dwellings, stores, &c., as well as for the one purpose of illuminating the streets.

There is a house of ill-fame established in the village of Rixford, I understand, which is a disgrace to any community and ought to be broken up by all means; in fact I have heard it suggested that were it not for the families adjoining whose lives might be endangered in case a can of glycerine should happen to be exploded underneath, the building would share the same fate of the one so suddenly torn down in Duke Center. The two young men who are said to be the "proprietors" had better take the warning and close up this disgraceful house and engage in a more honorable avocation, or be prepared to suffer the penalty of the law. I am also informed that there is a great amount of drunkenness and fighting in the streets, and last Saturday evening there was a disgraceful row in the street near the place alluded to. Let the people of Rixford arouse and show their moral dignity by discountenancing such intolerable evils before they get the ascendancy. Strike at the root! Probe the foundation and clean them out!

Mr. H. E. Dickinson has an improved patent P. O. box arrangement containing 300 boxes and 25 lock boxes for letters and other mail matter. It consists of strands of wire across the bottom of each box and a fine wire net work covering the whole front of 8x4½ feet.

The Dan O'Day well is in the sand with a good show. The Pine Tree well is a first-class one—doing 50 barrels. There are to be others started soon in this direction.

Davis & Denison on D. M. Baker farm is just starting; the Casey well on Jacob Failing farm, rig up and placing boiler; the Knapps Creek Oil Co. well down 900 feet; the Merchant & Co. well down 1200 feet, on Eli Cumming's place.

McCullough has leased 10 acres to D. O'Day for one-fourth royalty.

McKeown well, No. 3, is cased. No 4, rig starting up; Foster & Ward, on Cummings' lot, down 150 feet; the Knapps Creek Oil Co. well on J. Baker farm is down and presents a good show; the Foster well is due; the McDonald well has been fixed over and is not doing any better than before, as the packer is supposed to be too low; Love Bros. & Co. are preparing to put down another well; the McClure well on the hill near the Covert well is down 1555 feet, with 55 feet of sand and no oil; Fertig, No. 1, rig up; C. B. Whited has commenced drilling.

There are several wells in operation around the head of Tram Road hollow, but I have not the time now to speak of them in detail.

W. H. Krause is running a barber shop in the lower part of town. Lewis Slocum is keeping a boarding house, and C. C. Fay's hotel will soon be completed.

Charles Duke has a new saw mill on Skinner brook, back of John Duke's.

The road between Duke Center and the Scio Oil Co. well has been vastly improved, at the expense of some $150.

Baldwinsville is a new name for an old place up on the stream, called Oil Valley. The place is improving very fast, and will doubtless become quite a town.

Duke Center is a little dull but is still improving in business.

The pump station is running off oil in 8-inch pipes.

The Littlefield well is not yet successfully tubed, but the Company are at work at it.

DERRICK.

From Coryville.

June 11, '78.

To the Editor of the Miner.

The Equitable Pipe Line Company is moving rapidly since the troubles about transportation has been settled. The line has been cleared from Rixford to Coryville and most of the pipe distributed, and about one-half the distance is already laid. The unusually rainy weather of the past week did not stop the work; but men and teams were pushing it along with all possible speed, under the worst of disadvantages, one of which was mud deep enough to run over the axletrees of their wagons. I understand that it promised to have oil in Buffalo by the 20th inst., which accounts for the extraordinary efforts put forth at this time.

Williams, Rutherford & Co.'s well on A. O. Cory farm was down 1057 feet on Saturday night last—through first and second sand with fair indications, and will most likely ere the week ends be a gusher or—something else. One thing is impossible, it cannot be a "duster," for on Monday morning, when being bailed for drilling, to the astonishment of the workmen, the first draught was found to be nearly all oil. There must have been several gallons taken out. Not having expected anything of the kind they were not prepared with storage—not even having a "Wilcox tank" ready—consequently there was but about one gallon saved, the balance flowing into the brook.

Gillmor well, on Bingham lands, too far in the woods and not yet deep enough to become of sufficient interest to be watched and reported daily; yet it is hammering away and will soon have many eyes turned that way watching every indication with great anxiety.

The McKean & Buffalo folks put in an appearance this morning and are now busy fixing the siding where oil is to be loaded for the Equitable Pipe Line Co.

The supervisors of Keating, Herman Young and G. O. Tyler, have caused a new bridge to be built across Potato creek near Frisbee's mill, which is a credit to the builders, J. E. Conner and F. S. Holmes.

FROM OUTSIDE.

—A shooting club and game association has been organized in Emporium.

—The *Press* reports that a number of the Emporium Murphyites have returned to their wallow.

—Weston Bros. are employing three times as many men as at this time last year.

—There are eighteen prisoners in the Cattaraugus county jail. We go seven better.

—Prof. Allen has leased a lot of land in Mansfield for ball playing purposes.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made to organize a greenback club in Tioga last week.

—In Fox township, Elk county, farmers are cutting their wheat, it having been ruined by the frost.

—United States Marshall, John Hall, advertises eighty lots of land for sale in Williamsport on the 18th of June, the property of Peter Herdic.

—M. L. Gridley owns probably the finest fishing rod in Potter county. It was a present from George Fox, of Philadelphia.

—Some one hand Mac. of the Olean *Record*, an almanac.

—Four wells have been sunk near Wilcox, and none producing yet.

—Fannie E. Hamlin is lecturing(?) in Clearfield county.

—Most of the "patent outsides" that come to our table last week were adorned with a poorly-executed wood-cut of the Paris Exposition buildings.

—Harry Beadle, President of the broken Bank of Chemung, has given himself up to the Sheriff, and is now in jail.

—Irving Shults of Wilcox has nine thousand pigeons in coops, feeding for market. They consume about eight bushels of corn per day. He sells them at $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen, alive.

—Most all of our neighboring exchanges quote butter at 10 to 15 cents per pound, eggs 8 to 10 cents per dozen, and flour at 1.60 per sack, &c. Why are the same things about 50 per cent. higher here?

—Judge Jenks, of Jefferson county, thinks that persons are generally guilty of riot who serenade a newly-married couple by means of tin horns, horse-fiddles, cracked accordeons and such. And Judge Jenks is most decidedly right in his view of the matter.

—There are so many candidates for Congress and other official positions in Erie county, and so few can be elected, that hundreds will go "crazy" over defeat. Hence they are stirring the question of building a lunatic asylum at an expense of $20,000.

—The Olean *Record* has heretofore been rather neutral in politics, with a very perceptible leaning toward Democracy. But now it seems to have struck an attitude as an organ of the Greenback party.

—Within the last ten days several carload of potatoes have been taken from this county. At Port Allegany they brought from twenty to twenty-five cents per bushel. Many of our farmers have clubbed together and shipped their own potatoes to the city, loading in cars at Port Allegany.—*Potter Enterprise.*

—A Freedom man, who was whiling away the time in the court room by smoking, was greatly astonished when Judge Daniels ordered him to be sent to jail for twenty-four hours for contempt of court. Being wanted as a witness, half an hour after his incarceration he was brought into the court room, and after a plea in his favor by Judge Bolles, he was let off without further confinement. He won't smoke in the court room again.—Cattaraugus *Republican.*

—Saturday afternoon, as some tank cars were being loaded with oil at the United Pipe Line racks at Salamanca, a coal train was pushed down the track at a rapid rate, and through some miscalculation or other cause, it was violently run into by the oil train, which had the effect of driving the cars from under the feed pipes of the rack that were filling the tanks at the same time, and deluged the track with oil. An engine passing over it about that time set it on fire, and in an instant it covered the tracks and communicated with the rack which was totally destroyed along with one car and tank of oil and the railroad tracks for a considerable distance.—*Era.*

—The matters of J. P. Wendel having been satisfactorially adjusted, his store has been reopened.

—Don't go to Buffalo without stopping at the Fillmore House (formerly Scott's Hotel). This house has been recently refitted and newly furnished in modern style. Terms reduced to $1.00 per day; meals 25 cents; Lodging 25 cents. ¢ 3

—One of the oldest and most reliable employees of the MINER office, W. F. Peck, has been compelled to relinquish his position on account of poor health. He was almost immediately offered, and accepted, a position in the Sheriff's office, where he will have what he most needs—fresh air and out-door exercise. Will is one of those faithful and reliable young men where services are always in demand, while the reckless, devil-may-car chap is always looking for a "soft job."

—One of the latest moves of the Standard is the purchase of the oil works, pipes, tanks, etc., of the Grandon Bros., of Tidioute, by that refining monopoly. These brothers, three of them, have been in the business in Tidioute for a good many years, were shrewd and particularly fortunate speculators, and have made a mint of money. It is said that one of the conditions of the purchase was that they shall not again engage in the refining business. Thus the Standard adds another to its already long list of refineries, and tightens its grip upon the oil business of the country.

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

A Greenback Platform.

The following is the platform of the National Greenback Club of Bradford:

We, the undersigned, being citizens of the United States, and residents in the town of Bradford, viewing with sorrow and alarm the present and condition of millions of our countrymen, and the great demoralization of the industries of our beloved country, and believing that these evils result from incompetency and dishonesty in the administration of our affairs, that our government instead of being now a government of the people, and administered in their interest, as our fathers intended, its machinery has been seized by the designing few, and is now being employed in the oppression of the people.

Therefore, we hereby agree to form a political club for the purpose of aiding in the restoration of the machinery of our government into the hands of the people, by the peaceful means of the ballot-box, and we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for no man for political office, who does not indorse substantially the following platform of principles:

1. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the act known as the Resumption Act, passed Jan. 14, 1875.

2. Believing with Thomas Jefferson that "Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored the nation, to whom it properly belongs," we therefore demand the immediate repeal of all the laws authorizing National banks, and the immediate withdrawal from circulation of all their issues.

3. We demand the passage of a law making United States notes (commonly called greenbackers) a full legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and receivable alike by the Government and people.

4. We demand the adoption of such just system of finance as shall prevent the leader of money from receiving more than three per cent for its use.

5. Believing with Daniel Webster that "The productive cause of all prosperity is LABOR," we demand that this great mainspring of all wealth and prosperity, shall receive the constant fostering care of our Government, and we pledge our united efforts to the accomplishment of this object, and earnestly invite the co-operation of our fellow citizens to this end.

ROCKFORD WATCHES.—Call at Armstrong's and see the new Rockford movements which are pronounced the best watch for time and workmanship now made. In order to introduce these watches I am prepared to give the first few buyers a great bargain. All lovers of a fine watch are solicited to call and examine them and get prices.

A full line of watches, clocks and jewelry always on hand at bottom prices. Repairing a specialty.

Respectfully,

M. L. ARMSTRONG.

Smethport, Pa., May 30, 1878. t 3

—Mr. Record's Baking and Grocery store, just opened on Mechanic street, promises to supply a need long felt in this community. In addition to a continual supply of fresh baked bread, &c., he will keep on hand in their season all kinds of fresh fruits and fine groceries. It is to be hoped that he will be well-patronized.

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Many of our "fairy belles" are annoyed and disfigured by moth and pimples on the face. We are happy to inform them that they can be removed by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve tonic. So may biliousness, bad blood, skin diseases, nervous weakness.

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance" but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. In invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1 00. For sale by A. H. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-15 n o w, 1 y

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mother that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quoted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Auditors' Report.

BENJ. BUNKER and W. H. SPILLER, Poormasters, in account with

	Dr.
Otto Township.	
To Poor funds received of Town Treasurer of previous year	$ 95 83
To funds rec'd from Co. Treasurer	14 45
To cash and orders rec'd of collector	98 44 208 72
	Cr.
By paid for support of Mrs. Hall orders	$164 20 34 64
Services of H. Bunker as Poormaster, 11 days	11 00
Services of Wm. H. Spiller as Poor Master, 12 days	13 00 219 84
Balance due Poor Masters $7 41	

We, the undersigned, having examined the above accounts, find them correct.

L. A. BUNKER, M. W. STRICKLAND, } Auditors

Otto, April 8, 1878.

T. M. BUNKER, as Supervisor of Otto township

	Dr.
To funds received of Co. Treasurer	$67 12
To road orders	200 00
To tax paid in	1 65 268 76
	Cr.
By expenses, as shown by vouchers	$98 65
percentage	11 20
services as Supervisor	25 00 209 85
balance due T. M. Bunker	$16 65

OTTO Township in account with Sam'l Baldwin, as Supervisor,

	Dr.
To services as Supervisor, 25 days	$62 50 62 50
	Cr.
By funds received, as shown by vouchers	26 85
Balance due Samuel Baldwin	45 65 62 50

We, the undersigned, having examined the above accounts, find them correct.

L. A. BUNKER, M. W. STRICKLAND, } Auditors

Otto, April 8, 1878.

Legal

License Petitions.

THE following Petitions have been filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, to June Sessions 1878:

FOR TAVERN LICENSES.

	Bradford	Soro
Jacob Bauer & Long	do	
E Hoyer & Chas Riebly	do	
J L Cain	do	
W W Crawford	do	
J De Witt	do	
Webster K. Nye	do	
Patrick Flanagan	do	
Briggs, Cochran & Dague	do	
Timothy Mullin, jr.	do	
R H McCarty	do	
Wm H Aldro	do	
John Burke	do	
Michael Perner	do	
John H Sharer & John M Newman	do	
Peter L Daigle	do	
J W Hubbs	do	
Jacob H Pfohl	do	
Charles Sorcetet	do	
John Quigley	do	
Jas E Waite	do	
Amos C Williams	do	
F B Dean	do	
James Drumgool	do	
S W Tracks & L Willard	do	
Augustine Crawford	do	
B C Mitchell	do	
Joseph Frew	do	
Patrick Burns	do	
W H Simmons	do	
E A Hemingway	do	
E W Greene	do	
George Bickell	do	
P W Roth	do	
Thos Metcoldrick	do	
P McNamara	do	
John G King & John Keown	do	
Cyrus H Hines	do	
Charles L Block	do	
Wm H Knapp	do	
Joseph Mullin	Bradford Township	
Doran & Bailey	do	
W F Stoddard & J A Sherman	do	
M D Purinton	do	
Charles T Moore	do	
J N McMullen	do	
Loren Whiting	Babcock Mills	do
Jeremiah Cronen	do	do
Charles Geary	Custer City	do
Michael Morris	do	do
T W Searle	do	do
T S Harrison	do	do
James M Wood	Dallas City	do
O M Reynolds	DeGolier	do
Duncan Sutherland	Derrick City	do
David L Ross	do	do
Pierson Worsley	Gilmor City	do
J J Wilson	do	do
John F Leonard	do	do
Frank Dana	do	do
B B Kendall & R B Simpson	do	do
J W Baum	do	do
P W Bolger	do	do
Dennis O'Keefe	do	do
John McNally	Red Rock	do
Geo Hadrill	do	do
Wm Parsons	do	do
Robert Menginot	do	do
John Purcell	do	do
Nies & Goodenough	do	do
Lyman B Barnes	Sawyer City	do
James M Matteson	Eldred Township	
Luke Moore & Wm Boylaston	do	
R Larrabee	do	
C H Moore & C H Tibbitts	do	
John A McOmber	do	
Sawyer & Johnson	Kendall Boro'	
J H Patton	do	
Joseph Barton	do	
L W Sawyer	do	
P Mulqueen	do	
Chas A Terry	do	
A S Scribner	do	
James O'Neill	do	
Reynolds & Bailey	do	
P Spickerseagle	do	
Thos Hughes	do	
Michael McGee	do	
W S Heckart	Otto Township	
E Batten & R Lants	do	
E M Middaugh	do	
W Carl Dallanbough	Duke Centre	do
W H Parker	do	do
A L Wright	do	do
S S Langenbaugh	do	do
A F Jackson	do	do
A J Kimball	do	do
E D Slingerland	do	do
J W Greene	do	do
J Q Stephens	Rixford	do
John R Neill	do	do
E F Lake	do	do
C C Fay	do	do
B H Bolph	do	do
S C Sartwell	Port Allegany	Liberty Township
Mrs S A Palmer	do	do
John F Keating, Clermont, Sergeant Township		
Wm Haskill	Smethport Boro'	
C H Kemp	Kane	Wetmore Township
George Welker	do	do

FOR EATING HOUSE LICENSES.

	Bradford	Boro'
Fred W Hepp		
Edwin W Harris		do
Geo V Howard		do
Cornell, Heller & Smith		do
Nathan Wilbur		do
A J Elgett		do
James McCorkell		do
P X Kiesling		do
J H Harmon & D K Baugher		do
G P Brooks	Bradford Township	
James Barrett	Custer City	do
Daniel C Sullivan	do	do
John E Royce	Gilmour City	do
Stephen Logan	do	do
Vincent Davidson		do
& M Doran	Red Rock	do
M W Lee & M E Frisbiane	do	do
Geo Young	Derrick City	do
Fred O'Buck		Kendall Boro'
M J Lawton & T W Potter		do
G Bachelder		do
Seymour Batterson		do
D H Furlow & C B Adams		do
G B Abbey & B Gunn		do
L B Bishop, Port Allegany,	Liberty Township	
K L Scott	do	do
Geo F Wallbanser, Duke Centre	Otto Tw'p	
F A Chapman	do	do
Chas W Bishop	Rixford	do
James Cooley	do	do
Geo W Boyer	do	do
John C Devitt	do	do

WHOLESALE & RETAIL LICENSES.

Chas Geary	Alton	Lafayette Township
Leo Heckart		Bradford Boro'
Truman Stone		do
John Hazel		do
Louis Heinsman & Jos Schlesinger		do
Eugene Jaynes & L D Whitlock		do
E Andrews		do
C P T mudell & O C Parker		do
Fredrick Schwartz		do
John Drumgool		do
Sliney & Wheland	Duke Centre	Otto Tw'p
E L Hoffman	Gilmor City	Bradford Tw'p
Joseph A Gilmore, Ag't		Kendall Boro'

BOTTLERS LICENSE.

J P Kelley & L H Hodges		Bradford Boro'

MCKEAN COUNTY, ss.

(SEAL) Certified from the originals on file May 27, 1878.

C K SARTWELL, Clerk;
per J R CHADWICK, Deputy.

Register's Notices.

Notice is hereby given, that R. Fitch, Administrator of the estate of Kate M. Jackson, deceased, has filed in my office his last and final account as administrator of said estate, and will present the same for confirmation and allowance at the next stated Orphan's Court, to be held at Smethport on the third Monday of June next, A. D. 1878. Witness my hand and seal, May 13, 1878.

C. K. SARTWELL, Register. [L. S.]

Notice is hereby given, that Lavoy Lyman, Guardian of the minor children of J. Phillips, deceased, has filed in my office his last and final account as said Guardian, and will present the same for confirmation and allowance at the next stated Orphan's Court, to be held at Smethport on the third Monday of June next, A. D. 1878. Witness my hand and seal May 13, 1878.

C. K. SARTWELL, C. O. C. [L. S.]

Notice is hereby given, that Lavoy Lyman, Guardian of the minor children of J. Kellogg, deceased, has filed in my office his last and final account, as said Guardian, and will present the same for confirmation and allowance at the next stated Orphan's Court, to be held at Smethport on the third Monday of June next, A. D. 1878. Witness my hand and seal May 13, 1878.

C. K. SARTWELL, C. O. C. [L. S.]

(vi1s3w 44)

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at Smethport, Pa., on Monday June 17th 1878 to Honorable S. F. Wilcox, Law Judge, for the granting of a charter of incorporation to an association to be known as the Port Allegany Driving Park Association, having for its object the securing and maintaining of improved facilities for the education and training of trotting and road horses.

JOHN F. SHURTZ. W. J. DAVIS.
F. H. ARNOLD. GEORGE FITCH.
P. A. McDONALD. L. H. DOLLEY.
And Others.

S. W. SMITH, Att'y for Applicants
31 Port Allegany, May 27, 1878.

Estray.

Taken up Wednesday June 12, 1878, by the subscriber a chestnut mare, about 12 years old, will weigh about 1000, white strip in her face, star in on left hind leg, blemish on left fore foot, spare tail, long bobbed and in good condition. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges; otherwise it will be disposed of according to the law governing estrays.

E. Y. CHADWICK.

Smethport, Pa., June 13, 1878.

Bradford *Era* please copy.

Estray.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Lafayette township, some time in May, a dark bay horse ten or twelve years old, with one white hind foot, and a bone spavin on right hind leg. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges; otherwise it will be disposed of according to the law governing estrays.

SOLOMON FARR.

March's Corners, June 13, 1878.—3t*

Legal

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa. to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday the 17th day of June A. D. 1878 at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land bounded and described as follows. Being a village lot in the village of Harrisburg (now Bradford Borough) in the township of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., bounded on the south by land of Tinney, on the west by the street, on the north by land of J. W. Brennan, on the east by ——— lands, on which there is erected a new frame dwelling house with wing, one frame barn, well painted and one well of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of G. W. Neasa at the suit of Hall, Wright & Co. and others.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. May 30, 1878.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday the 17th day of June A. D. 1878 at one o'clock p. m.

Beginning at a beech tree corner standing twenty-five perches west of the northeast corner of warrant No. 3822, thence north 133 3-10 perches to a post, thence west 60 perches to a post, thence south 133 3-10 perches to a post, thence east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres strict measure and being parts of warrants Nos. 4822 and 4823 and lot No. 44 of the Keating & Co's. allotment of lands in Eldred township, about 30 acres improved, and having thereon one house with wing, 1 new board house, one spring house, one oil well and a few fruit and shade trees.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Vinny Rounds at the suit of H. Howe now for the use of W. C. Kendall.

C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa. May 23, 1878.

BY VIRTU

JONES' LUCKY DREAM.

An Invention That is Bringing Millions to a Syracusan--The Inventor's Story of His Success.

[Syracuse Letter to the New York Sun.]

Thos. D. Jones' sudden leap from comparative poverty to the possession of a million is the talk of the town. He saw defects in the common methods of grinding flour, and, by a simple invention that has remedied them, has made in ten months $1,250,000. And, seemingly, this is just the beginning of what he is to make. The secret is in the dressing of the millstone that grinds the wheat. He saw that, by the ordinary picking process, too much surface was made on the stones. The kernel was crushed. He wished it to be granulated. The stones became hot, destroying the health and the color of that grain, and taking out the gluten. He saw that, by lessening the surface, these defects must be overcome, and he set himself to work to overcome them. He has succeeded.

Jones lives in a plain, but elegantly furnished house at 83 Shonnard street. The reporter visiting him found all the neighbors talking of his good luck, as they called it, and estimating his wealth at million. He returned from Europe only a short time ago, and being modest and unassuming, had not proclaimed his great success, as some might have done. But the story would out, and as usual it took an exaggerated form. Mr. Jones himself opened the door. He is of medium height, portly, and with somewhat gray hair and whiskers. He was perfectly willing to tell what he had done and how it had been accomplished, and his story was narrated modestly and as though he were detailing the most ordinary of events.

"I am a Welshman," he began; "no Scotch about me, as has been said. I journeyed from Wales while only three years old. My father bought two farms near Bridgewater, in Oneida county, where he yet lives; and in early boyhood I was apprenticed as a miller to Thomas Roberts, who ground grists in Waterville. I've been trying to invent something all my life, and in lesser attempts have sometimes been successful. I saw that the old method of making flour by grinding it between two almost smooth stones destroyed the life of the wheat. The kernel was mashed to a powder. My notion was that I could improve it granulating it. I must, therefore, invent some kind of a stone that would not crush the wheat—that would save the middlings—a stone that would not get hot and bake the color out of the flour and take its strength and gluten from it; my millstone must have less surface. While I was thinking it all over I moved to Ohio, and there I tried to work out the problem by changing the bolting cloths. That improved it somewhat, but it wasn't the thing. I hadn't got rid of the friction between the stones. I did't own a mill, and so I had to work it along as best I could, as it was hard work to get any one to bear any of the expense. I worked on various mills in Ohio, and making some improvements on the old manner of dressing stone, I at length made an engagement with the Throop Grain Cleaner Company, now of Auburn, to travel. It gave me an opportunity to see many mills and milling in process in the country. I studied, and thought over that problem while I was travelling; thought it over night and day, even to worrying over it.

"The grand idea hit me in a dream. I put up at the St. Charles Hotel in Toledo to stay over Sunday. I went to bed as usual, studying and studying, at length I went to sleep, and that night it came to me as clear as a bell. I thought it all out before I woke up, just as naturally as though I had been picking away at a millstone."

"What did you do when you woke?"

"I said, 'I have it at last. I've something now that'll beat the friction. I've something that will make more furrows than land.' Millers will understand that expression. I went to Senator Isaac M. Harrett, of Green county, Ohio, a Quaker, and told him I had something that would give him all the middlings he wanted now, and would improve his flour from fifty cents to a dollar a barrel. He owned the Spring Valley mills, and he told me go to work and renovate his whole mill on my principle. I did so, and the first shipment of flour to Baltimore after that was of one hundred barrels, eighty of my new process and twenty of the old. They sold the new at $1 a barrel more than the old would bring.

I wanted to get more indentation, more furrows. No, my process isn't cold blast on Minnesota flour, or anything of that sort. I use diamond quartz in the face of the stone, instead of the mill pick. That's it in a nutshell. The rubbing of the sharp diamond quartz on the stone makes the indentations; and the middling escapes through the indentations, instead of having its life crushed out. It costs nearly one-third less than the old method of picking, and it makes as good flour out of No. 2 wheat as can be made of No. 1 the old way. The only secret about it is how the diamond quartz is applied. I have put my improvement in a few mills in this country. Penfield & Lyrons, Darston & Royce, Doolittle, Ames & Co., of Oswego, and a firm in Buffalo, and a few others have it. I took about $100,000 in this country before I met Mr. Appleby, of Appleby & Sons, of Blackburn, England. He was visiting in this country, and heard of my process. He wanted me to go over and put it in for him. I did so last July, and that started the ball in the old country. I sold Lincolnshire to Marshall & Sons, of Grimsby, for £14,000, the neat little sum of $75,000—that is, I sold it for my wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, who owns the whole thing. I sold the town of Hull for £9,000; sold to Davis & Sons, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, four counties for $77,500. Davis & Sons turn out more flour than any firm in Great Britain, and they use my method. They paid me for the use of their Phoenix mill alone £2,000. I sold Penzance in Cornwall-on-the-Sea, for £1,800. Three milling firms in Liverpool have it, and they have it in Fordingbridge and Dover, and Kent and Birkenhead, all to the tune of a million and a quarter. I went to Ireland, and the Shackletons took it. Thos. Lester & Sons, Quaker millers of Liverpool, say I am a benefactor to the human race, and they have proposed the very absurd thing of erecting a monument in my honor. I expect to sail for Liverpool a week from Saturday. I shall go through France and Germany. I tell you, sir, there's millions more in it than I've yet got."

"See," said a sorrowing wife, "how peaceful that dog and are." "Yes," said the petulant husband, "but just tie them together, and see how the fur will fly.

A Demoralized Editor.

An editor was sitting in his easy chair, buoyant in mind and heart, with the calm serenity and blissful tranquility that none but editors know. A shuffling sound at the door brought him back to earth, and facing nervously about, he beheld a man, of deep, determined look, closing the door behind him. With a sickly feeling of foreboding, the editor motioned toward a chair, and gazed upon the intruder, helpless and breathless, resigned to meet the worst.

The hand of the man wandered toward his breast pocket. The editor's cheek blanched and his lips turned blue. Alas! alas! he had guessed aright the dread mission of the stranger. The man pulled out a bundle of letters and papers. The head of the editor fell forward upon his breast, and the hands dropped lifeless from the arms of his chair.

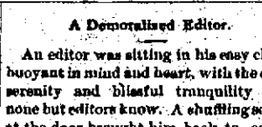
"My errand is not a pleasant one," said the visitor, speaking slowly.

"Thank heaven," exclaimed the editor, plucking up courage. "Out with it—suspense is worse than fate."

"I have an execution on your home," continued the man, with professional sadness. "The mortgage has been foreclosed."

"Hoora! ha! ha!" roared the editor, springing up, and nearly shaking the man's arm off. "Heaven be praised! but what a scarce you did give me? Blister my corns, if I din't think you had a chunk of spring poetry. Drive on—sell the old shanty—it's a rat-eaten barracks anyway, and rents are taken off my mind! Let's have your name, and down it goes for two years free subscription. You're an angel in breeches, old fellow, but you don't look like it, darned if you do. Ha! ha! Cut your hair, cut your hair, and wear a stand up collar. It'll save your children sorrow."

Miscellaneous.



L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anaesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport July 9th and 10th.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
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The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

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An Instructive and Entertainer Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.
Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—

LORILLARD

TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic tabic, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 15, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,688 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in 1877 about $3,600,000, and during past 12 years, over $30,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. ☞ *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.*
15-19n3

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instrumental & Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE, PA.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gilleaut & Co.)

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 283 MAIN ST.—30 DOORS OF BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP, STANLEY B. COWING.
15307

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly, after the best patterns.

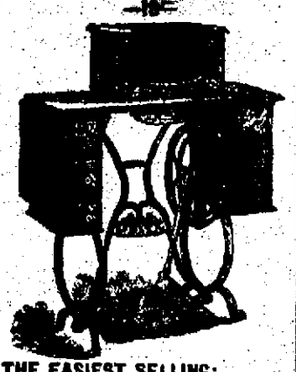
REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-ly J. McNULTY.

The White



THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the *death-blow* to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sold) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE FREE OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MORE LIGHTLY RUN THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFOREMAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

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These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. ☞ *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.*
15-19n3

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N TAYLOR, }

Smethport, Pa., Nov 10, 1874.-tf

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet these are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Harrick, Roller & Co., 76 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-29 y1

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Friday, March 5, 1878, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	12.35 p.m	6.20 a.m
Frisbee	11.26	5.35 "...
Farmers Valley	12.16	5.46 "...
Smethport	11.56	6.00 "...
Crosby	12.11 *	6.16 "
Colegrove	12.15	6.19 "
Hamlin	12.19 *	6.23 *
Wernwag	12.44 *	6.46 *
Clermont.....Arrive	....	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.20 p.m	7.20 a.m
Wernwag	1.35 *	7.35 *
Hamlin	1.40 *	7.40 *
Colegrove	1.50	7.50 "...
Crosby	1.55 *	8.01 †
Smethport	2.15	8.25 ....
Farmers Valley	2.26	8.39 ....
Frisbee	2.36	8.51 ....
Larrabee	2.45	9.00 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN BY BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.31; Elma, 8.48; Jamison's, 8.52; Aurora, 8.58; Wales, 9.43; Holland, 9.58; Protection, 9.05; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.36; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, 11.00; Larrabees, 11.10; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.37; Port Allegany, 11.45; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.10; p.m., at Larrabee with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.09; Jamison's, 5.16; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.30; Holland, 5.45; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.02; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.28; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.16; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.58; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.37; Turtle Point, 8.52; Port Allegany, 8.45 p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:35 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.49; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.07; Eldred, 7.12 State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.16; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.49; Machias, 9.08; Yorkshire, 9.16; Arcade, 9.26; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 8.30 a.m., makes direct connection at Olean with this R.R.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p.m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.38; Sartwell, 2.48; Larrabees, 2.59; Eldred, 3.09; state Line, 3.12; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.28; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.43; Yorkshire, 4.57; Arcade, 5.09; Protection, 5.18; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.48; Jamison's, 5.55; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.02; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and south makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted November, 12, 1877.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8, †	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've	1.05 p.m.	.....	.....	7.05 a.m.
Lit'Val. "	2.5 "	.....	.....	8.48 "
Cincin'i "	9.50 "	.....	.....	.....
Cl'ev'land "	7.00 a.m.	.....	.....	.....
Salam'ca"	3.05 p.m.	.....	.....	9.12 "
Olean "	4.09 "	.....	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	4.30 "	.....	.....	10.33 "
Genesee "	5.20 "	.....	.....	11.50 "
Andover"	.....	.....	.....	12.15 pm
Buffalo Arr.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ning Fills "	.....	.....	.....	.....
H'lle L've	6.30am	6.35 p m	12.25am	1.50
Kinzua Arr.	12.20 "	8.50 "	2.30 "	4.30
N'g'ton "	12.35pm	10.55 "	455 "	7.30
P't Jervis"	4.45 "	2.35 a m	8.02 "	.....
New York"	7.05pm	7.25 a m	12.25p m	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

6.50 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk, Stopping at Sheridan 6.15, Forestville 6.25, Smith's Mills 6.30, Perrysburg 6.42, Dayton 7.05, Cattaraugus 8.00, Little Valley 8.25, Salamanca 8.55, Great Valley 10.07, Carrollton 10.30, Vandalia 11.00, Allegany 11.40, a m, Olean 12.02, Hinsdale 12.24, Cuba 1.35, Friendship 2.20, Belvidere 3.05, Phillipsville 3.40, Scio 4.05, Genesee 4.35, Andover 5.40, Alfred 6.20, Almond 6.55, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.30 p m.

8.30 a m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 8.47, Forestville 9.50, Smith's Mills 10.03 Perrysburg 10.27, Dayton 10.45, Cattaraugus 11.02 Little Valley 11.17, a m. Salamanca 11.45, Great Valley 11.58, Carrollton 12.10, Vandalia 12.27, Allegany 12.42, Olean 1.05, Hinsdale 1.30, Cuba 2.28, Friendship 3.0, Belvidere 3.20, Phillipsville 3.35, Scio 3.52, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.45, Alfred 5.10, Almond 5.35, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.55 p m.

5.15 p m, daily from Salamanca, stopping for passengers, having tickets, at Olean 6.05, and Genesee 11.10 p m, arriving at Hornellsville 1.20 m.

9.15 p m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.31, Forestville 9.42, Smith's Mills 9.46, Perrysville 10.18, Dayton 10.34, Cattaraugus 11.03, Little Valley 11.24 and arriving at Salamanca at 1.05 p m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.*	No. 8. †	No.
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	11.35 "	12.10 p m
H'lle L've	8.15 a m	12.30 p m	3.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.15 p m	.....
Genesee "	6.17 "	1.34 "	5.57 pm
Cuba ..... "	7.17 "	2.32 "	10.48 "
Olean..... "	10.40 "	3.00 "	11.18 "
Gl'n Valley "	11.11 "	3.25 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.25 "	3.38 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.30 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	5.30 a m	.....	.....
G'n Valley L've	11.41 p m	4.15 a m	12.21 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.55 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

8.40 a m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 9.07, Olean 9.23, and arriving at Salamanca at 10.55 a m.

4.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 6.06, Alfred 6.23, Andover 6.32, Genesee 7.21, Scio 7, 42, Phillipsville 8.07, Belvidere 8.30, Friendship 8.56, Cuba 9.50, Hinsdale 10.45, Olean 11.20, Allegany 11.45, a m, Vandalia 12.27, Carrollton 12.10, Great Valley 1.30, Salamanca 1.55, Little Valley 2.23, Cattaraugus 2.35 Dayton 4.35, Perrysburg 5.02, Smith's Mills 5.42, Forrestville 6.03, Sheridan 6.25, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.50 p m.

12.20 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.52, Alfred 12.45, Andover 1.00, Genesee 1.24, Scio 1.32, Phillipsville 1.41, Belvidere 1.50, Friendship 2.00, Cuba 2.22, Hinsdale 2.37, Olean 2.50, Allegany 3.04, Vandalia 3.18, Carrollton, 3. 22, Great Valley 3.38, Salamanca 3.57, Little Valley 4.15, Cattaraugus 4.3 Dayton 4.53, Perrysburg 5.04, Smith's Mills 5.42, Forrestville 5.25, Sheridan 5.35, and arriving at Dunkirk 5.45, p m.

1.10 p m, daily, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 3.01, Belvidere 3.10, Olean 3.38, Carrollton 3.45, and arriving at Salamanca at 5.00 p m.

8.55 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 9.57, Belvidere 10.10, Cuba 10.40, Olean 11.05, Salamanca 11.55, Little Valley 12.33, Cattaraugus 12,47, and arriving at Dunkirk at 2.30 a m.

* Daily.

† Daily between Salamanca and New York.

‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

Tickets sold at the very Lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's offices.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JOHN N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pas'ger Agent.

Miscellaneous.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. *Capital not required*; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted *everywhere to work for us*. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Castors,
Bell Cords,
Bell Founders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turnets,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Pellos Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
House Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Pliers,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Sancepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops—Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

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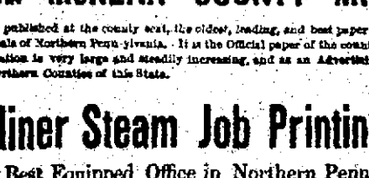

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